WASHINGTON

Congress After the Holiday Recess.

A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES

Debate in the Senate on the Admission of Virginia.

Close Vote in the House on Bingham's Resolution.

Senato: Stewart's Postal Telegraph Bill.

Annexation Policy of the Administration.

Crowding the British Lion Off the Western Continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870. The Paragnayan Question-Interview of President Lopez' Son with President Grant-Cause of Minister McMahon's With-

Paraguay, had an interview with President Grant to-day. The President gave his visitor a very cordial reception, giving him an audience ahead of several others who had been waiting before the arrival of Lopez. In explaining the object of his visit, Lopez commenced by stating that ne had no official char-He came simply as a Paraguayau citizen to ask of the President of the great American republic, who was also the protector of all the other republics, who was also the protector of all the other republics, to listen to an appeal for ordinary fair play which he intended to make in behalf of the people of Paraguay. Lopez then went on to state that the United States government had done not only a great injustice but a positive injury to the republic of Paraguay by withdrawing at a critical ent from that country the diplomatic represalled from Paraguay, and no new Minister has sinc peen sent there to represent the American government. If the United States government," said he would even now accredit a Minister to the rea Paraguayan government it would not be long before the bogus government of Ranahos—set up in Para-guay by the allies—would be broken up." The abence of such a representative, he declared, was the only thing that gave even a color to the transparent rovisional government.

President Grant interrupted Lopez at this point to

mark that the only reason our Minister had been withdrawn was because no communication could be had with him. All correspondence had to pass through the lines of the allies and was frequently

stopped in transitu.

Long replied to this in a very respectful but many style by observing that the reason alleged was not a sufficient one. He reminded the Presi-dent that in 1853 the United States and the great governments of Europe made a treaty with Paraby which the freedom of the river La Plata was guaranteed. The United States, therefore, had a right to pass up that river and to communicate vithout obstruction with Paraguay, and especially in transmitting diplomatic communications. The American government, in assertion of its own dignity, should enforce that right.

The President asked what force President Lopez still had at his command and how he was situated

tining provisions.

Lopez answered that, of course, it could not be ed accurately how many men his father still had nder his military control, but taking the accounts of the allies it was admitted to be from 4,000 to 12,000. The Brazilians put the Paraguayan at 4,000, while the Argentines admitted it to be speak with more certainty. In the region of country where his father most probably is there was a great abundance of provisions, in fact enough to give the Paragnayan army subsistence for years. President Grant inquired how that army was

Lopez replied that it was not of course armed in

the best style, but that it had enough to successfully resist all attacks, and that its position was impreg The President inquired as to where Presiden

Lopez was, to which young Lopez answered that was a question that could not be satisfactorily explained. It was certain, however, that he was in Paraguay and not in Bollvia.

The President, after asking some other questions.

told Don Lopez that he would take the matter into s consideration.

The Japanese Speliation Treaty.

passed a resolution inquiring whether some \$600,000 in gold had been paid to the United States as indemnity for aggression upon our commerce, pursu ant to a treaty with Japan in October, 1864; whethe the money had been received in the Treasury, and it so, what disposition had been made of it. Secretary Boutwell replies that the department has no infor mation in relation to the payment or disposition of the money, the books showing that no such amoun

has been devosited. Expanding the Area of Freedom—Aunexation of the British Possessions in North America The fact is gradually developing that a part of the policy of the administration is to acquire as much as possible of the territory lying on our borders or adacent thereto. It is whispered around in administration circles that a movement has been on foot for some time looking to the annexation of all the British possessions in North America, and that in a short time the matter will be so far matured as to bring it officially to the attention of Congress. When the question was first brought up the President, it is said, thought it would be sufficient if we could annex that part of the British possessions known as the Dominion. Prominent members of the Senate Com-mittee on Foreign Relations, including Mr. Sumner, urged that it would just be as easy to annex all of British North America as portion of it, and it is said the President now of that opinion. The details of the movemen have not been divulged, but enough is known to made virtually as a settlement of all our claims against Great Britain, the most practical statesmen believing that we will never get any other kind of settlement. How far the matter has progressed may be gathered from the statement of a prominen member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to a gentleman, that "the British possessions will be annexed before the taking of the next census." The resolution offered by Senator Corbett to-day, pro may be stated, is independent of the movemen

what is going on in the State Department and in the Foreign Relations Committee.
Fund for the Relief of Sick and Wounded

Soldier.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a draft of a proposed bill providing for dispo-sition of useless military reservations. He also reported to the Senate that by section seventeen of an act to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, approved February 24, 1864, it was provided that members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms should procure exemption from military service. son as the Secretary of War should designate the sum of \$300, to be applied to the benefit of the sickand wounded soldiers; that there is now in the Trea-

sury, in the custody of the disbursing officers, to the credit of said fund, a sum exceeding \$400,000, and that the president of the National Asymm for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, established by act of Congress, has requested that said officer be now designated by the Secretary of War as the person to receive the amount standing to the credit of the fund. In view of the large amount of money involved and of the uncertainty of the intention and desire of legislative authorities respecting the same, the request is respectfully submitted for the action of Congress.

pectfully submitted for the action of Congress.

A Great Radical Scarc—Biagham's Resolution for the Admission of Virginia Defeated by

to-day than she has at any time since her Represen-tatives marched out to join the rebellion. John A. Bingham, the leader of the conservative element or the House, when his State was called for resolutions, offered one for the immediate admission of Virginia to Congress, and demanded the previous question on its passage. The republicans of the extreme school were evidently not prepared for and before they could recover

themselves Bingham had enough votes at his back to sustain the previous question and to order the main question to be put. The vote was so close that when the extreme radicals vote was so close that when the extreme radicals realized the situation they endeavored to retrieve their fortunes by moving to reconsider the vote by which the previous question had been sustained, whereupon the Speaker recorded his vote in the negative and announced that the House refuse to reconsider the vote. The radicals now began to fillbusier, offering dilatory motions with a view of consuming the morning hour, when the resolution would go over under the rules. Whittemore, a carpet-bagger from South Carolina. more, a carpet-bagger from South Carolina, moved to adjourn, adding some remarks in the shape of a protest against admitting Virginia. This brought Randall, of Pennsylvania, to his feet, who expressed some surprise at the gentleman from South Carolina coming here to oppose the admission of Virginia. There was a good deal of confusion of Virginia. There was a good deal of confusion just about this time, and the Speaker brought down his gavel with great force and frequency, so that nothing could be distinctly heard. Whittemore shook his fist menacingly at Randall, and was understood to say that he came here to look after the gentlemen from Pennayi-vania. It so nappened that a new clerk was keeping the tally of the roll call and being unused to the business he made several mistakes. The radicals discovered this and took advantage of it to get some of their friends recorded in favor reconsidering who had not been recorded in favor reconsidering who had not been present at the beginning of the roil call. This chaiged the result, giving the radicals a majority of one, the speaker with his vote, so the motion to reconsider was carried. Had the democrate been out in full force the resolution would have been adopted, despite the radicals. As it was, however, there were just enough absent to allow it to be defeated. The following democrats from New York were absent: Fox, Morrissey, Potter, Greene and Mayhem, and the following from Pennsylvania: man. Any two of these gentlemen being in their seats when the votes were taken would have saved Senator Stewart's Postal Telegraph Bill-

Abolishing the Franking Privilege.

It is the intention of Senator Stewart, who introduced a bill to-day providing for a postal telegraph, to push the matter vigorously in the Senate. His plan, he claims, will secure the construction of a telegraph line without incurring extra expense to the government. The idea is that the amount of money necessary to sustain the franking privilege shall be set aside every year by the Post-master General for a construction fund, and that that amount, whatever it may be, two or five millions, shall be used in building a line of tele-graph, which shall be under the control of the Post Office Department. Senator Stewart says he is percan thereby secure to the people cheap telegraphing. He proposes by his bill to test the question as to whether Congress is willing to give up the franking ter facilities for communicating with each other by telegraph than they now enjoy or than they can hope to obtain from monopolies like the Western Union Company. The centator is aware that his pro-position will be fought at every step by those interested in maintaining the present system. He announces his determination, however, of keeping the attention of the Post Office Committee in particular. and the Senate in general, directed to the matter, so long as he is a member of that body or until favorable action is taken. Stewart is a persistent man and a hard ifighter, and as he is thorough, in it through the Senate.
Official Announcement of the Death of Gen-

eral Mower.
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of General Mower has been issued:-

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

It is with heartfelt pain and sorrow that the General of the Army announces to the country and to his fellow soldiers the death of Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower, who died in New Orleans on the 6th inst. of congestion of the lungs.

General Mower began his millitary career as a private soldier in the company of engineers that served with marked distinction in the Mexican war, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the First infantry, June 18, 1855, and was promoted to be first lieutenant March 13, 1857. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he commanded company H, First infantry, and took part in the siege and capture of New Madrid. May 5, 1862, he was commissioned as colonel of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers and took part in the corinth campaign, and was conspicuous at Obrinth October 4, 1862, when he was wounded severely and for a time was in the hands of the enemy. He first fell under the immediate command of the present General of the Army in the Vicksburg campaign and bravery that would require a volume to record. From that date to the close of the war he was engaged in every campaign in the West—at Jackson, Vicksburg, Meridian, the Red River and in Missouri. When he was called personally to the aid of the General at Atlanta he accompanied him rising through all the grades until the end of the war, when he commanded the Twentieth corps. A better solder or a braver man never lived than Joseph A. Mower, and the General can recall many instances when he displayed shillites of the highest order, entitling him to the full name and fame of a general. Since the war he has exhibited his soldierly qualities by standing at his post through pestilence and sickness, never asking a personal favor and always sharing the exposure of his men.

personal rayor and always sharing the exposure of his men.

The General, in thus speaking of one to whom he was so strongly attached, feels certain that this, and more, too, is due to one who never spoke of himself and seemed oblivious of all things except to serve his country with his whole heart and his whole

The Test Oath in Texas-Perjury Not Punishu

ble in the State Courts.

General Reynolds, commanding the multary district of Texas, has forwarded to General Sherman the pention of certain citizens of that state, asking that a law be passed by Congress to punish person who are guilty of wilful talse swearing in taking the iron-clad oath. It seems that there are a large number of disqualified persons who, for the sake of obtaining office, have subscribed the test oath, and there are no means of punishing them under the laws of Texas. What the Texans ask is, that Congress pass a general law on the subject which shall be applicable to all the late rebel States, and place the execution of it in United States courts instead of the State courts. General Sherman has laid the matter before the Reconstruction Committee.

Radical Change Proposed in the Neutrality

Laws.
Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, gave notice to-day t Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, gave notice to-day in the Senate that he would to-morrow introduce a bili making a change in our present neutrality laws. The bill provides for the repeal of the second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act "in addition to an act for the pun ishment of certain crimes against the United States The second section provides for the punishment of enlisting or produring others to enlist in the United States and fitting out ships within the ports of the United States to be used by foreign princes. The third section provides that any person fitting out or attempting to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly be con-cerned with intent to use such ships in war against any foreign government whom the United States are at peace, shall be guilty of high misdemeanor, punishable with fine, imprisonment and forfeiture. The fourth section provides

that any citizen who arms or equips any vessel to commit depredations on the United States, or takes command or enters the service or shares the profits, shall be punished with spe and imprisonment. The fifth section provides that if any citizen increases or augments the force of ships of war which, at the time of the arrival of such armed vessels, were in the service of any foreign Power prisonment. The remainder of the clauses are remedial. This action on the part of the Senator is A rather radical overhauling of our neutrality laws. He explains that the object is to relieve American commerce from being affected by the complications arising out of foreign wars.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate

Henry Weller, of New Mexico, to be Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico; Edward S. Solomon, of Ilinois, to be Governor of Washington Territory; Charles C. Richardson, of Texas, to be Consul at Pago del Norter Thomas Brades.

Consul General at Havana; Fred. W. Pinder, of Missouri, to be Marshal of Consular Court at Hankow. China; Michael Vidal, of Louisiana; to be Commissioner on the part of the United States under the convention with Paru of December 4, 1853; Jacob P. Ringwalt, to be Meiter and Refiner of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; James P. Butler, to be Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas; George P. Beck, to be Collector of Internal John Youngs, to be Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas; George P. Beck, to be Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio; Samuel M. Clark, to be Surveyor of Customs at Keoknik, lows; George P. Foster, to be United States Marshal for the District of Vermont; Henry W. Blodgett, to be Judge of the Northern district of Himols; H. H. Emmonis, of Michigan, to be Circuit Judge for the Fifth Judicial errour, vice S. L. Whitney, who declines; Beth M. Basber, to be Pension Agent at Cleveland; Elisha P. Applegate, to be Surveyor General of Oregon; Wm. H. H. Torreil, to be third Assistant Postmaster General.

**Assessors of Internal Revenue—James R. Hayden, Mashington Territory. George W. Monytlow Plat

Master General.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—James R. Hayden,
Mashington Territory; George W. Knowiton, First
district of Maine; Horace Coleman, Fourth district
of Ohio.

of Ohio.

Navat.—Commodore John Rogers, to be Rear Admiral; Captain John J. Aimy, to be Commodore; Commander R. W. Shufeldt, to be Captain; Lleutenant Commander T. O. Selfridge, to be Commander.

Postmasters.—N. M. Page, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Woodbury Davis, Portland, Me.; Elijan Easton, Owatonna, Minn.; Blair Anderson, Georgetown, S. C.

The French Postal Convention Correspon-

dence.
The Postmaster General, in reply to a Senate reso lution, has transmitted voluminous correspondence on the subject of the postal convention with France. Posts claiming an unequal share of the postages. The Postmaster General, in reply to that officer, says that the proposition submitted to him was conceived in a spirit of liberality and of reciprocal benefit. The the division of the postage. It has asked no more than its equal share of interior postage. It can acept nothing less.

The United States Arsenal at Little Rock.

In compliance with a Senate resolution of inquiry he Secretary of War informed the Senate to day that the United States Arsenal buildings and grounds at Little Rock, Ark., are now and will hereafter be required for military purposes, their present use and occupation as quarters for the garrison maintained at that post resulting in considerable annual saving to the national Treasury of sums which otherwise would be expended for the rental of private grounds

and the crection of barracks.

Executive Session of the Senate.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Lorenzo Sawyer to be Circuit Judge for the Ninth judicial circuit, and referred the treaty for the acquisition of St. Domingo to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Personal.

-General Martin McMahon left here for New Pork Admiral Godon, or the New York Navy Yard, and

Surgeon General Samuel Beck, of New York, are among our latest prominent arrivals.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice Press DENT, who laid before that body several communica tions from the Secretaries of War and Navy, in answer to resolutions of the Senate, relative to the kansas and Florida. Also a communication from the Attorney General

transmitting a copy of his opinion relative to State jurisdiction over national cemeteries in lately rebel-

graphical Union, praying the favorable consideration by Congress of the Postal Telegraph bill pending in

Also resolutions of the late commercial convention at Louisville, Ky., on the subject of taxation; also various petitions for a free banking law, and for relief from political data vilities; for the recognition of Cuban independence, and for abolition of the frank-

Cuban independence, and for abolition of the franking privilege.

THE RUGER STEAMSHIP LINE SUBSIDY.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a memorial of Messrs. Ruger Brothers, of New York, praying Congress to grant them a subsidy which will enable them to maintain a steamship line between New York and the Baltic ports in North Europe, touching at Southampton for the mails.

GOLD RHSERVE FUND OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law whereby the national banks shall be compelled hereafter to retain sems-annually the gold interest paid them upon their bonds by the government to secure their circuitating notes until the amount shall reach a sum equal to the amount now required by law to be held as their reserve in legal tenders, and to be retained as a reserve in place of and a substitute for legal tenders, that they may be in condition at some future day to resume specie payment.

in condition at some future day to resume specie payment.

ANNEXATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. Correct offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that

Whereas it is believed that it is the carnest desire of the people of British Columbia to be annexed to the United States of America, as appeared from a petition recompanied the resolution and was read), therefore Resolved. That the Secretary of State inquire into the expediency of proposing to the government of Great Britain to include in any treaty for the adjustment of all matters of difference between the two governments an article for the transfer of British Columbia to the United States.

Mr. Correct, in the course of some remarks, intimated that in view of the importance of an early settlement of the Alabama claims, and the difficulty under which the British government might labor in compensating the United States, it might be expedient to make the cession of the territory referred to a basis of settlement.

compensating the United States, it might be expedient to make the cession of the territory referred to a basis of settlement.

Mr. Howard said he had been credibly informed that the people there were anxious either to be recognized by the government of Canada as a regular dependency of that Domninen, with the power of local legislation, or to be annexed to the United States. Various reasons might be given for the latter course. There was now in existence in what was known as the Red river country, lying directly north of Minnesota, a sort of msurrection, the people being dissatisfied with the condition in which they had been left by the recent trade between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada, which virtually left them out in the cold. Their means of communication with the rest of the civilized world were extensely imperfect, their only channel of trade of any value leading to the markets of the United States. The country was comparatively valuable, being productive of all the cereals and various articles of commerce. However, he did not approve of the suggestion that we were to accept of British Columbia as a payment of the Alabama claims.

Mr. Correct explained that the resolution merely provided that that should be included as one of the accounts in the settlement.

Mr. Howard further remarked that he would have

Mr. Howard further remarked that he would have accounts in the settlement.

Mr. Howard further remarked that he would have no objection to the acceptance of the territory in part payment, though it would be a very small part. He was not disposed to consider it an equivalent for value amounting to \$200,000,000, which he supposed was about the figure at which our damages in the matter of the Alabama claims were rated. He need that England was bound to pay the citizens of the United States in cash the whole amount due to indemnify them for the wilful trespass upon their property committed by English consairs.

On motion of Mr. Sumsker the subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Summer. To secure equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

By Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich.—To regulate descents in the Territory of Utah.

By Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lowa—To prohibit the sale of public lands of the United States except to actual settlers.

By Mr. Draker, (rep.) of Mo.—A joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

By Mr. Straward, (rep.) of No.—To secure to all

By Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo.—A joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

By Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—To secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws, extending to Chinese emigrants the provisions of the Civil Rights bill.

Also a bill to change the boundaries of the State of Nevada.

By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) 91 Ohlo—A bill to regulate

the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases. Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution which was agreed to, that the Committee on Militar, affairs inquire into the expediency of making some idultional provision by law for the purchase of articlal legs for disabled soldiers.

operating the same, and the construction account shall in no year exceed the charge upon the the De-partment for the franking privilege for the fiscal

Mr. Morron introduced a bill making it a misde-meanor to it out said equip ships of war or to sell or to turnish arms or munitions of war with the intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of any province, district or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign province or State; and providing for the for-ieiture of such ship or vessel. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

iciture of such ship or vessel. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

REDEMINTON OF CURRENCY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, offered a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of the Trensury to redeem in coin such United States Trensury notes as may be presented for redemption, at the rate of one dollar in coin for one dollar and twenty cents in Tressury notes, and that such notes so redeemed shall be used for the purchase of the bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum in gold. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Sysward, (rep.) of Nevada, moved to postpone all prior orders in order to take up the Virginia bil.

Mr. SUMMER, (rep.) of Mass., said that no investigation had been made into the present actual condition of Virginia, as was done in the case of Georgia. No evidence had been obtained in regard to what, owing to some reports, mught be called the fearful condition of certain parts of that State at the present moment. The Commutee of the Senate should be allowed to have this evidence, so that the loyal people of Virginia who had not been heard, either in the Commutee or in the Senate, should have their day.

The Chaira reminded the Senate that up on the

people of Virginia who had not been heard, either in the Committee or in the Senate, should have their day.

The Charm reminded the Senate that upon the pending proposition debate upon the meris of the measure referred to was not in order.

The motion was then agreed to, and the bill was taken up. It provides for enutiling the State of Virginia to a representation in Congress.

Mr. Strawahr said he could not see the necessity for the investigation desired by the Senator from Massachusetts; for, unlike Georgia, the State of Virginia had compiled in all respects with the reconstruction acts. The State constitution was certainly republican in form, and the men in power had given their piedge to execute that constitution in good faith. But the good faith of Congress with these people was the real question at assee, and if the government was ever to be bound by its own action now was the time. It would be exceedingly impolitic now to interpose the test oath as a test of qualification for the members of the Virginia Legislature; beause by so doing two-thirds of the present body might be turned out of office, which would require a new election, and the result would be that the men now in power, who proposed to aid the Congressional reconstruction, would be trampled under foot and the rebeis would come into power. By now securing the fifteenth amendment through the aid of Virginia equal suffrage would be secured and thus much gained. Had the recent election in Virginia gone in favor of the republican party did any one doubt that new obstacles would be secured and those in favor of the republican party did not imply the right of Congress to compel a State to belong to the republican party.

Mr. Conkiling, (rep.) of N. Y., sald that in calling up the bill the Senator from Nevaga had anticopated a like motion he intended to have made. He believed that the Senator from Messachusetts whatever time he might consider essential to a deliberate consideration of so grave a question.

Mr. SUMMER urged, as an additional reason for

grant the Senator from Massachusetts whatever time he might consider essential to a deliberate consideration of so grave a question.

Mr. Sumer urged, as an additional reason for deferring the action, that the condition of things in Tennessee should teach the Senate the lesson of caution when about to commit a great state like Virginia back into the hands of the people who had arrayed it in war against the national authority. If the bill was allowed to go over till next week he would make no opposition to its consideration.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Migh., said the life is a reported. arrayed it in war against the national authority. If the bill was allowed to go over till next week he would make no opposition to its consideration.

Mr. Howahd, (rep.) of Mich., said that if it was true, as reported, that two-bilities of each House of size Tennessee Legislature were well known rebets and unable to take the oath of 1862, the Senate might very properly hesitate in regard to Virginia. He believed that under the reconstruction law inability to take that oath was sufficient to render a person in eligible to a seat in any of the legislatures of the lately rebellious States. He agreed will file Attorney General that when Virginia had been restored to her proper relatious to the United States and had once more become a State in the United, possessing all her faculties as a State in the United, possessing all her faculties as a State, it would be incompetent for Congress to prescribe any qualifications to her voters or to alter in any way her constitution; but he singular conclusion of way her constitution; but he singular conclusion of the proper state of the sales of the proper state.

By Mr. Dockery, (rep.) of N. Y., to extend the time for the prosecution of certain officers.

By Mr. Dockery, (rep.) of N. C.—For the building of the proper state of the proper state of the proper state of the proper state of the proper state.

By Mr. Dockery, (rep.) of N. C.—For the building of the proper state of the proper sta would be incompetent for Congress to prescribe any qualifications to her voters or to alter in any way her constitution; but the singular conclusion of the Attorney General was that it was incompetent for Congress to furnish the State with a suitable Legislature to start with, and from this the speaker dissented. The Congressional authority in this respect was entirely in consonance with the theory of all the reconstruction legislation which assumes to prescribe in what manner the lately rebel States shall reconstruct their government, and proposed their readmission upon their compliance with certain conditions, because the national authority could not interfere with the right of a State in the Union. It did not, therefore, follow that during its incipency or preparatory condition that a State was not properly the subject of Congressional regulation. Referring to the composition of the Virginia Legislature, he said that of the forty-three members of the Senate twenty-five could not take the oath prescribed in 1802—in other words, were engaged in open rebellion against the United States. Of the 133 members of the House of Delegates only eighty could take the oath. While personally anxious for the admission of Virginia he could not overlook it, that the Legislature of Virginia was overwhelmingly robel.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., said that under the

eighty could take the oain. While personally anxious for the admission of Virginia was overwhelmingly robel.

Mr. Edwunds, (rep.) of Vt., said that under the very act of Congress authorizing Virginia to take the preparatory steps towards reconstruction Congress had the right to inquire whether those steps were taken in good faith, and whether the action of the State was sufficient to satisfy Congress. It had been expressly declared in a prior act relative to Virginia that her subsequent action should not be deemed final until approved by Congress, it alwing been deceived in the case of Georgia, and, further, by Tennessee, as was shown by the present condition of things there, Congress had taken care to say to Virginia in plain terms that the right to review her action was expressly reserved; and now it was due the Senate that when that State again resumes its relations to the government in o one of its departments should it be obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He desired to have further information concerning Virginia, as upon the condition of things there would depend his vote for or against immediate admission of the State. He desired to have further information concerning Virginia, as upon the condition of things there would depend his vote for or against immediate admission of the State. He desired to inquire for himself whether Virginia was complying in good faith with the fourteenth amendment, and whether her legislature of Virginia was complying in good faith with the fourteenth amendment, and whether her legislature of Virginia was true, then the Legislature of Virginia were required to take the test oath. If the affirmative was true, then the Legislature of Virginia were required to take the test oath. If the affirmative was true, then the Legislature had not been properly organized; if the negative, then the reverse. But one provision of the econstruction laws, the members of the Legislature of virginia which specified the imposition of this good of electe

to themselves.

Mr. Wanner, (rep.) of Ala., expressed his carnest desire to see an early settlement of the political questions concerning the late receilious States, which had occupied the Senate for four years past. The State of Alabama, by reason of her early admission and representation in Congress, was really five

years ahead of her neighbors, Georgia and Mississippi, in which States a less emisphened policy in public afairs and been pursued. In behalf of these States he asked that some definite measures should be promptly taken for their reconstruction. Their Legislatures did not afford that

the conviction that all men were crossed the conviction that all men were crossed that by the requal rights as citizens.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., said that by the report of the Judiciary Committee, which had proposed this bill, Virginia was now entitled to representation, and that it would be almost criminal for sentation, and that it would be almost criminal for sentation, and that it would be almost criminal for sentations.

The State should not be excluded for one moment to delay that desirable event. The State should not be excluded for one moment conger, except upon the clearest and most palpable reasons. He thought that the preuge of concerns had been impliedly given to that effect, and the President of the United States in his message had alleged that she had compiled with every requirement, which fact was further substantiated by the action of the Judiciary Committee by reporting the pending bill. Her rights could not be consistently withhed without some valid reason therefor.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., said the objection seemed to be not that Virginia had not compiled with the reconstruction requirements, but that life and property were not as safe as they should be in that State; but the acts of Congress could not remedy the difficulty or make life and property more safe. For thirty years in the 3-ates lately in insurrection the rule had been not one of law but of violence, and but one class of sentiments could be expressed with safety. With the additional incentives to violence and ourrage occasioned by the war, how could Senators expect to find in that section the same peace and good order which prevailed in Massacunsetts? It was in vain to look to test oaths and exclusion from office as a remedy for this, for legislation comid not cure the evil. He believed that the cardinal evil of the reconstruction measures, as originally passed, was the requirement of the test oath of officers of States and municipalities and the exclusion from participation in the new government of those who were naturally the leaders of the Southern people. Being, therefore, in a measure irresponsible, these men took no interest in upholding the pence and good order of the communities in which they live. He deprecated the introduction of party feeling at this time, and expressed the apprehension that a bill would yet be introduced to remand the approval of the administration and of a large majority of the republican party of Virginia.

Mr. Wilso

that the reconstruction policy of congress was embedded in the very soil of the continent and was sure of triumph.

Mr. Fowlers, (rep.) of Tenn., repelled what he termed the unjust accusations made in the Senate against the people of Tennessee and of the South-He denned that the Southern people were the murderous crew that they had been represented to be. There had been comparatively less of violence and crime in the South slace the war than in any other section. Instead of going to the South with the halter in one hand and amnesty in the other, he preferred to strengthen there the sentiments and principles of civilization, and to disseminate the blessings of education. He then referred to the political condition of Tennessee, where Union men had been trampled under foot and the republican party disuntegrated and hope-jessly lost by reason of the ambitious schemes of unbrincipled men.

Executive Session.

principled men.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., the Senate shortly after four o'clock went into executive session, prior to which a message from the President was read in response to a Senate resolution setting forth that no correspondence or negotiations had been entered into between the governments of the United States and Great Britain in respect to a reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws.

After a short time spent in executive session the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1870. BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPERRED. Under the call of States bills were introduced and

By Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., to change the time of meeting of Congress at its second and third sessions to the first Monday in January; also to protect American citizen passengers by steamers; also to provide a revisory board for the navy, and

N. C.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE, (rep.) of S. C.—Authorizing
the conveyance of certain government property at
Beaufort, S. C., to the State of South Carolina for

the conveyance of certain government property at Beaufort, S. C., to the State of South Carolina for common school purposes.

By Mr. Buck, of Ala.—For the improvement of the river, bay and harbor of Mobile, Ala.

By Mr. Buck, (dem.) of Ky.—To repeal an tariff duties now imposed on animals imported from foreign countries for breeding purposes.

By Mr. Prosser, (rep.) of Tenn.—To promote the interests of general education among the people of the United States.

By Mr. Onth, (rep.) of Ind.—To expedite the survey of private land claims.

By Mr. Coox, (rep.) of Ili.—Relative to private land claims under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

By Mr. Coox, (rep.) of Ili.—For the completion of the Custom House at Cairo, Ili.; also to establish a permanent navy yard and depot at Mound City, Ili. By Mr. Firnelibers, (rep.) of Mo.—To regulate the appraisement of imports.

By Mr. Bubbert, (rep.) of Mo.—For the erection of a building for a post office and other government purposes in Jefferson, Mo.

By Mr. Aspers, (rep.) of Mo.—Explanatory of the act of March 3, 1865, grauting three months' pay proper to certain volunteer officers; also to extend the privileges of the National Banking act.

By Mr. Wellis, (dem.) of Mo.—To repeal all acts of Congress on the Subject of bankruptcy; providing that the repeal shall not affect any case or proceeding in bankruptcy commenced before the passage of this act, nor any pains or penalties or forfeitures incurred under such acts.

By Mr. Boless, (rep.) of Ark.—Granting relief to colored soldiers.

By Mr. Roless, (dem.) of Ark.—Granting land in

By Mr. Bolles, (tep.) of Ark.—Granting lend to colored soldiers.

By Mr. Rogers, (dem.) of Ark.—Granting land in aid of public schools lu Arkansas.

By Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Mich.—To place the name of Lieutenant Charles Pendieton on the Navy Register.
By Mr. Loughridge, (rep.) of Iowa—To establish
the boundaries of the judicial circuits of the United

By Mr. LOGGRHIDGE, (rep.) of lowa—To establish the boindaries of the judicial circuits of the United States.

By Mr. McCrary, (rep.) of lowa—To amend the act for the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids, in the Mississippi river.

By Mr. SMITH, (rep.) of Jowa—To grant the right of way for a horse ratiway from Davenport to Rock Island across the Mississippi.

By Mr. Paine, (rep.) of Wis.—To admit the State of Virginia to representation in Congress.

By Mr. Paine, (rep.) of Wis.—For the improvement of the harbor at Fort Washington, Wis.

By Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal.—To devote the public agricultural lands in California to homestead and pre-emption purposes.

By Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Oregon—To extend the time for making selections of swamp lands in Oregon.

By Mr. Clarke (rep.) of Kansas—For the removal of the Kansas and Osage trioes of Indians from Kansas, and the disposal of their lands to actual settlers only.

Also for a commission to investigate claims arising from Indian depredations.

Also enabling actual settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas obtained from the Cherokee Indiana, and extending the Pre-emption and Homestead

Also enabling settint settlers to purchase certain lands in Kansas obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending the Pre-emption and Homestead laws.

By Mr. Pitch, (rep.) of Nev., to enlarge the boundaries of Nevada.

By Mr. Taffe, (rep.) of Neb., to disencember the public lands of so-called Indian titles; also to redefine the present boundary line between Nebraska and Dacotah.

Apportionment of representation.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several States.

Section first cancis that after March 3, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 300 members, provided, first, that if the new States shall be admitted after the next census their representatives shall be reduced in the number of representatives by the apportionment such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress; but its representatives in that Congress, in excess of the number fixed by the apportionment, shall be additional to the three hundred, and third, if the representation of any State shall be liperased by apportionment that additional to the three hundred, and third, if the representation of any State shall be liperased by apportionment that additional representatives shall be decident of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the interior second requires the Superintendent of the Census to submit to the Secretary of the interior before August 15, 1870, a preliminary report asowing:—First, the whole number of persons in each state, Territory, county and parish; second, the number of male citizens therein, state, and third, the number of male citizens therein, twenty-one years of age, whose right to vote for certain officers is denied or abridged except for participation in the rebellion or ether trime, with other necessary statistics.

report is made to the Secretary of the Interior, he shall, in accordance with secund two-of the four-teenth amendment of the constitution, ascertain therefrom and from such returns of subordinates as he shall find it necessary to consuit—first, the basis of representation of each State; and second; the aggregate basis of representation of the United States; and shall, third, ascertain the basis of representation of the Congressional district by dividing the aggregate basis by 200; and shall, fourth, ascertain the number of representatives in each State by dividing its oasis of representation by the name of the single district Fejecting fractions; and shall, fifth, apportion to the States naving the largest trejected fractions, one to each, enough representatives to make the whole number—300.

Section four requires the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under this act, duly sealed and certified, to the Speaker of the Bouse, and to each Governor, on or before September 10, 1871.

Section five provides that the Secretary of the Interior than the provides that the Secretary of the Interior to transmit a statement of his proceedings under the Bouse, and to each Governor, on or before September 10, 1871.

Section five provides that the Secretary of the Interior

Rete.

NEW YORK FORT "ALL TOMORN.

Mr. TANNER, (rep.) of N. Y. Introduced a unitable for adjustment of controversies between parties interested in maritime adventures and contracts in the port of New York, and to establish a board of port wardens.

The bull proposes that instead of the present mode of the appointment of port wardens for New York by the State authorities they shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Amendment to port wardens for New York by the State authorities they shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Amendment to the Homestead Act.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Onio, introduced a bill to amend the Homestead act. It provides that soldiers may enter free of cost, under the homestead lawring enter free of cost, under the homestead lawring enter of the alternate reserved sections along railroad grants, instead of eighty acres, as now limited; and that when any person enters for a homestead 160 acres of land, not mineral or timbered and only capable of cultivation by trigation, one-half of which may be timbered land; and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-quarter sections of lands incapable of cultivation by irrigation, one-half of which may be timbered land; and that any person entitled to a homestead may enter three-quarter sections of lands incapable for cultivation by irrigation, one-half of which may be timbered lands, only valuable for grazing, and with it eighty acres of timbered lands.

Mr. Palmer, (rep.) of lowa, introduced a bill to

PREE BANKING SYSTEM.

Mr. PALMER, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the National Currency not.

The bill emends the national banking laws so as to authorize the establishment of free banks. Parties amend the National Currency act.

The bill amends the national banking laws so as to authorize the establishment of free banks. Parties making application for charters most present to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the basis of security, itself the proposed banking associations four per cent bonds, which must be cancelled by the Secretary, and in hou of them he is directed to issue for deposit by the proposed banking associations four per cent bonds, running forty years, principal and interest payable in coin, non-taxable by federal, State or municipal authorities, and the interest on the bonds which may be held in Europe payable in the money of European countries. These bonds are to be convertible at the option of owners from coupon into registered or from registered into coupon. It compels the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel an amount of greenbacks or three per cent certificates equal to seventy-live per cent of the circularing notes issued under the free banking system; provides for the redemption of the notes in New York as well as at the counters of the banks issuing them; prohibits banks from paying interest on current deposits; provides that the engraving and printing of the new circulating notes shall be executed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department; that each denomination of notes shall be on distinct paper, and from latine-work dies, bed please and rolls nover before issued, in part or in whole, for other notes.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill to establish a port of entry at vallejo, Cal. Also declaratory of the right of States to protect themselves against a nuisance, and that Chinese immigration should be discouraged.

The latter bill provides that any State suffering from fifthy habits, or degrading vices, or customs practiced by Chinese residents, may, if such habits, were or outsoms become a nuisance, protect itself by State legislation, notwithistanding the existence of any trenty between the United States and the Chinese government

men and hostlers?
The House roused to second the previous question, and Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., rising to decate it it went over under the rule.

RESTORATION OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Oulo, introduced a joint

arr. Bindrag, (rep.) of Only, introduce a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to representation in Congress, and moved the previous question on its passage.

The preamble recites that the people of Virginia nave adopted a constitution, republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the constitution of the requirements of the constitution of the requirements of the constitution of the contract of the con

entitled to representation in Congress. The pre-vious question was seconded and the main question ordered, by 68 to 58.

Mr. Paine moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion and demand-ed the yeas and hays on its passage.

Mr. Benjamin moved to reconsider the vote or-dering the main question, and called for the yeas and nays. The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 76, mays 76.

The Speaker gave his casting vote in the nega-tive and the motion to reconsider was rejected.

tive and the motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., made a remark about seeing South Carolina fillbustering to exclude Virginia and the carolina fillbustering to exclude Virginia fillbustering to exclude Vi

seeing South Carolina fillustering to exclude Virginia.

The House refused to adjourn by 38 to 99.

Mr. PAINE catled the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there had been an error in making up the result of the vote on Mr. Benjamin's motion.

Mr. Hoar had voted aye and his vote had not been recorded: The correct vote, therefore, was yeas 77, nays 76.

After considerable colloquy on the subject the vote was corrected. The Speaker withdrew his casting vote, and the question recurred, Shall the main question be ordered?

The isouse refused to order the main question by a vote of 66 to 50, and the bill went over under the rule.

rule.
The following were among the republican members voting aye:—Messis. Bingham, Blair, Farnsworth, Ferry. Finkelnburg, Fitch, Garfield, Hay, Ingerson, Ketcham, Latin, McCarthy, Morrill (Me.), Peters, Smith (Vt.), Starkweather, Tanner and Wil-

Peters, Smith (Vt.), Starkweather, Tanner and Wilson (Onio).

Mr. Kelsey, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Beck, from the same committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of N. L. and George Griswold and many New York shipowners and merchants for free trade in ships, and setting forth that the present tariff is driving the American flag from the ocean.

Mr. Wells presented the memorial of Oliver Garrison and others for a reduction of the tariff on piglion.

Mr. Onth presented several petitions from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of the franking privilege and to require prepayment of postage on newspapers.

Mr. Kelsey presented several petitions for pensions to veterans and widows of veterans of the war of 1812.

Mr. Kelsey presented several potitions for pensions to veterans and widows of veterans of the war of 1812.

Mr. Laplin, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the chizens of Watertown, Jenerson county, N. Y., for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Onio, presented a petition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce praying that Cincinnati be made a port of entry, with every proper facility for the direct importation of foreign products.

Mr. Gampield, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Trambuil county, Ohio, against the reduction of import duties on jute and guiny manufactures.

Payment of pensions.

factures.

TAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, on suspension of the rules, called up the bill to define the duties of pension agents and to prescribe the method of paying pensioners.

After a long discussion Mr. Lawrence moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, with instructions to amend it so as to provide for the payment of pensions in every coentry free of expence to pensioners.

Funding the vote on that motion the House at four o'clock adjourned.

THE HUDSON CLOSED.

EAST ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 10, 1870. The Hudson river is covered with ice to-day from shore to shore from Poughkeepsie to Albany. At ferryboat lies motionless in the middle of the river. The steamers Corning, Boardman, Josephine Souder, John Naylor and a large tow from Albany taken down by the Norwich, are all fast in the ice at Hudson. The Connecticut passed down yesterday airernoon.

Snow fell here during the greater part of the dar.